EXOGEN PIGMENTS

It is the pigments taken or given to the organism from outside.

Particularly anthracosis, silicosis, asbestosis, calomel formation, airborne pulmonary involvement, powder inhalation disease {Pneuomycosis. they are important because of their reasons.

Antrakozis

The character is disordered by accumulation of carbon pigment. It is formed by the breathing of air, the breathing of heat and the removal of coal dusts.

Particularly observed in animals working in coal mines, in industrial areas, and in cities with polluted air.

In the ventral parts of the lung, especially black-brown colored small spots, striking the eye in spots. Similar pigmentation is seen in the section of the lymph nodes of the region.

Microscopically, black-brown pigmentation is characterized by free and macrophages phagocytosed around the lung alveoli, especially around the bronchi, bronchioles and veins. Similar changes are also observed in regional lymphomas when macrophages are transported by lymphatic route.

Silikozis

It occurs when the workers are working in mine hearths, taking the silicon dioxide salts. Necrosis of the lungs and granulomas of foreign body giant cells are seen.

Siderozis

It occurs when iron dust is taken as an aerosol. Accumulation is caused by iron oxides which are seen as red crystals, and the inflammatory reaction and fibrosis are rarely seen.

Asbestozis

It is seen in asbestos workers. In the lungs there are granulomas, fibrosis and mesothelioma with yellow asbestos bodies with giant cells in the middle.

Kalomel

When used for treatment, the lead forms a sulfur-containing hydrogen-bonded lead sulphide (PbS); pigmentation (bullet line) in the form of a black line appears in the gingiva and especially in the gingiva.

Kaolin

It is seen in employees of porcelain industry. It is formed by the effect of aluminum silicate (kaolinite).

Macrophages in the lungs are noted as homogeneous, slightly pink crystals. It is the cause of pneumonococcosis in humans and monkeys.
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Karotenoid

It is seen as a slight yellowish coloration of the tissues upon removal of vitamin A precursors (the precursor). Especially in horses and cattle (such as Jersey, Guemsey), the fatty tissues become yellowish and become mixed with the ikterus.
Organ and mucous membranes are normal. This yellow color change seen in the fatty tissue is expressed as a pseudocystus.

Tattuaj

It is a pigmentation created by injecting dyes such as tiny ink and carmin into the skin.